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TEA SETS, CANTERS, PITCHERS, TRAYS, &c., &c., and a great watlety of articles suitable for presents tons.
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Peaches, Tomatoes, Plums, or any other Fruit, may be preserved in Spratt's Patrent Case in a perfectly fresh state. These Case have been in nee for the past four years, and are warranted to be the most reliable Self-seeling Case in the market. All orders by post or otherwise promptly forwarded and delivered to any pust of the oity, free of expense.

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Tols is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fauric, and inter-located in the center of it.

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Two BIRDS KILLED WITH ONE STONE. The MAGNETIC SALVE was applied for Baidness, which it en-tirely cured; at the same time, it is rapidly curing the same pa-tient of a severe chronic Catarrh. Dr. S. B. Smith, No. 322 Canal et., and by Druggists.

WHO IS TROUBLED WITH RATS? WHO IS TROUBLED WITH INATS:

Who is ananyed with Auta?

Who is disputed with loathsome Roaches?

Who is disputed with loathsome Roaches?

Stranger, friend or fee, whoever you are, we pity you, and advise you to read the following and take the hint:

Invise House, Figure Youn, Aug. 10, 1854.

I cheerfully recommend PARSONS & Co. 's VERMIN AND INSECT EXTRIBUTION as the best article for the destruction of Cocke roaches I have ever used. My house has been entirely ceased of them without the least inconvenience.

D. D. Howard.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES —I argest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at Re. SB Broadway. I welve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DYE, the best extant. BATGHEROUS WIGS and TOUTES have improvements over all others; this is the only place where those things are properly understood and made.

ATLANTIC CABLE CHARMS, made from the Atlantic Cable, and mounted in Gold, to hang from Watch Chair for Bale at Retail by G. C. Aller, No. 11 Wall at , second floor.

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N. Y., makes the treatment of this disease a specialty. Lon-standing and form table tases, together with all their compiles thou and derangements, such as Neuralais, Hesdache, Sur-Throat, Bronchitts, Dyespesis, great d-fluxions of muons, &c. are relieved, and positively and radically cured.

BENJAMIN'S BRASS SPRING TRUSSES No. I Barelsy t., opposite the Aster Hottes, Are acknowledged to be the causest, asiest and surest remely for Rupture in the word. They never use nor weaken from use. Sta days' trial given. Cell and examine.

Onto.-The Opposition Convention in the HIII Congressional District after having nominated the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell and listened to a speech from that gentleman, adopted the following platform:

gentleman, adopted the following platform:

Resided. That we recommend the Man. Lewis D. Campbell as a cadelfate for Congress to all the vaters of this Congressional Dirivit who are opposed to the present profilest, extravagant and despets Administration.

First. Because he has uniformly throughout a long public service opposed the textension of Slavory, repudiates the doubles of the Dread Scott decision, and inside upon the right of Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territories. Second. Because he opposed the presistent efforts of the Buchanen Democracy to force a Pro-Slavery Constitution upon the people of Kansas, against their well accerts need and repeatedly precialmed will und distin.

Thride Because he is opposed to the doctrine of the English hill, which discriminates between Slavery and freedom in favor of the former, and because he is in favor of the admission of Kaness whenever she shall sak it, with her Free Constitution.

Poserth Because he me ejected from a sea in Congress to which he had been thrice elected by the people of this District, and a man piaced in his stead who has been as often repulsive almet justice, and egainst the well-known wish of a majority of the veters of this District.

Resolved That we piedge cursolves, and those whom we represent, to resture the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell to a seat in the next Congress.

Resolved That we piedge ourselves, and those whom we represent to return the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell to a seal in the next Congress.

Speeches were then made by Mr. Craighe of, Mr.

Pariett, and the Hon. Felix Marsh, after wh h the Convention adjourned sine die.

New York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be author, tosted by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TREETS office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greek by & Co.

The Weekly Tribuse has now a circulation of near 175,080 copies, and is undoubtedly the best advertising medium in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the Union, British Provinces, &c., having for its readers Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Families, &c. Those who wish to make their business known the country over, would do well to try The Weekly Tribuse. A finited number of advertisements are inserted at \$1 per line each insertion.

The SEMI-Weekly Tribuse has also a very large circulation in the country. Advertisements inserted at \$25 cents per line cach insertion.

The Tribune Mercantile Advertiser. In order that this paper may appear in the new type which we have ordered for it, it will be published on the third day of September, instead of the first, as previously announced.

The space is being rapidly filled up; and those who would not willingly miss so excellent an opportunity to make their places of business known to prominent merchants all over the country should send in their retices at once. Horace Greener & Co.,

No. 154 Nassau street.

The Softs beat the Hards at the Democratic Primary Elections in Albany yesterday, except in one Ward, where each faction beat the other over the face and eyes. The "Union" and "Harmony were badly mixed, there being too much of the former and too little of the latter.

The United States Treasury now contains \$12 895,423, or a little more than the proceeds of the last Loan. No prospect of any increase, nor even of holding its own; but we judge that this balarce will carry the Government through till next Spring without a further loan.

Gov. Runnels, of Texas, has appointed Col. Matthew Ward United States Senstor, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Henderson. Ward was a defeated Demogratic candidate for Congress in 1855.

We have further advices from the Plains, indiesting that the march of troops westward continues

Gen. Harney, it is row reported, is to start West in September, so as to cross the Rocky Mountains before Winter. This means war.

A Gerrit Smith organ appeared yesterday in Albany, entitled "The Hour and the Man."

We have further news by telegraph from Mexico, and the Liberals seem still to be gaining, but they are not yet in the City of Mexico.

An interesting account of the enthusiastic reception of Cyrus W. Field, esq., at Great Barrington, Mass., yesterday, will be found under the telegraphic head.

We give on another page the details of the voyage of the British steamer Agamemnon, when engaged in laying the Telegraph cable. It is from the correspondent of The London Times, who wrote the rather strong parrative of the adventures of that ship in the great storm in June last.

There is a striking coincidence in the fact that the first submarine dispatch by which the current news of the day is telegraphed from the Old World to the New, is a message of Peace. On another page is recorded the simple statement dated at Valentia on Wednesday, that the war in China has been concluded, and that Peace is restored between that Empire and the allied French and English Plenipotentiaries. The coincidence would be still more agreeable perhaps, if justice ard right had been throughout upon the side of the now triumphant allies. Dut unjustifiable as was the origin of the war, and unfounded as were the pretensions to which the Chinese Government have now been forced to submit, it is still a fact of happy augury that peace is once more restored; and it is fitting that it should come to us by this almost miraculous conveyance. From India, too, we have news to July 19. The progress of the English armies is said to be encouraging. The mutiny is being rapidly suppressed; but the dispatch gives no details. We should add that this dispatchwhich would have reached us on Wednesday night had the telegraph offices between here and Trinity Bay all been open-was not forwarded by the reporter of the Associated Press, and seems to have been sent as an experiment with the instruments rather than for publication, some of its facts being quite trivial. However, being received at Trinity Bay, the operator there sent it forward. At any rate, it adds a new confirmation to the belief now entertained by the public that the Atlantic Telegraph is to be an agent of immediate and constant utility.

We believe we are stating the precise fact when we say that the instruments now in use at Trinity Bay and Valentis record words at the rate of two per minute, or 120 per hour. Improvements will doubtless be made upon this, but at this rate the cable can transmit more than 2,800 words per day. If this is true, and we do not make the statement at random, the net income of the Company cannot be less than 20 per cent upon the capital now invested, even with the present cable. Other cables may, however, be laid down at a greatly reduced cost, proportionately increasing the profits of the enterprise. This is as it should be. The bold and persistent men who have embarked in such an undertaking ought to reap splendid rewards, not merely in universal and abiding renown, but in the grosser form of riches. Their success will be likely, however, to call forth competition for the magnificent harvest.

As soon as the line is definitely thrown open to the public, the Associated Press of this city will have its reporters in Europe, who will daily send us the intelligence of all parts of that continent. In this we thall not imitate the petty habits of the London and Paris journals, who use the telegraph as grudgingly as if its cost were beyond their means; and it is not impossible that the appearance of American reporters in Ergland and on the continuous and human freedom. We say with a pride, mean is indeed 'Savery,' and we are perfectly willing to plant correlates upon the Calhour philosophy, that

cent may produce a revolution in the telegraphics economy of our transatiantis cotemporaries. However that may be, the readers of THE TRIBUNE of a week or two heuce may rely on being supplied every morning with the fullest attainable details of whatever has transpired on the day previous, in all parts of the globe whither a telegraph wire has been stretched.

If the American People sould only be brought to realize how completely their Government is in the hands of the slaveholding and Slavery-extending oligarchy, consisting nominally of two or three hundred thousand persons, but practically of less than one-tenth of the whole number, it does seem to us that pride and shame, if no nobler impulses, would impel them to arouse in their might and throw off the degrading domination. In the purer age of our Republic, nothing like

this was known. Though eleven or twelve of the thirteen original States were slaveholding, Anti-Slavery statesmen had at least an equal voice in the National Councils. Berjamin Franklin without rebuke memorialized the first Federal Congress to do all in its power for the cause of Emancipation. Jefferson initiated and Washington approved the first act by which Slavery was excluded from the Federal Territories, though both were slaveholders, and the elect of slaveholders. The Jeffersonian (since called Wilmot) exclusion of Slavery from the Territories was first enacted by a slaveholding Congress. John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Rufus King, with most of the great men of the Washingtonian ers, were active Emancipationists. Nobody then thought of making Anti-Slavery opinions or acts a bar to Federal offices or honors.

Now how changed! Among the hundred thousand persons now drawing their sustenance from the Federal Treasury, we do not know of one who is, even in profession, hostile to the perpetua tion and diffusion of Slavery. If there be one, we are sure he must be a Judge, or must hold by some tenure is dependent of Presidential favor. No possible fanaticism in behalf of Slavery-not even an active and prominent support of the reopening of the African Slave-trade-operates as a bar to the acquisition or retention of Federal station; but any sort of complicity with Anti-Slavery doctrines or efforts is fatal. While no United States Consul or Commercial Agent abroad dares or wishes to lisp a syllable in favor of the inalienable Rights of Man. our Embassador at the French Court officially congratulates the President on the triumph of Pro-Slavery ideas and practices in the councils of the French despot, as evinced in the revival of the African Slave-Trade under the guise of Apprenticeship; and our Embassader to Brazil officially informs the Emperor that Brazil and the United States are bound to each other by their common interest in the maintenance of Human Slavery-a suggestion which the Emperor pointedly ignores in his reply. Thus the Executive vies with the Judiciary in the Dred Scott decision in placing our country-not s part of it, but the whole-before the civilized world in the attitude of chief protector and propagandist of Slavery.

The London Cotton-Plant-of which No. 6 for August 7 is before us-is another illustration of this truth. Though published anonymously, it is well known to have been originated by the Pro-Slavery zeal and to be sustained by the money of the holder of one of our lucrative Consulates in Great Britain-perhaps of more than one. It is a well printed, shrewdly conducted octavo weekly, combining the manners of Chesterfield with the principles of Capt. Kidd. Though appealing to American planters for support, its arguments are addressed to the worshipers of Mammon and Moloch in Great Britsin, with a view to cementing that tacit alliance between the cotton-growers of the South and the cotton-spinners of Great Britain and their factors by which the policy of the two nations has in good degree been directed for some years. Its watchword is Free Trade, under which term it arranges the free importation of African captives to till American plantations as well as of British fabrics to gratify the tastes of their saters. Mr. Boyce's Free-Trade Report fitly fills a large share in this number, followed by a leader of The Georgia Palladium, urging the reopening of the African Slave Trade. The Cotton-Plant's own leader is of course on Boyce, whom it glorifies immensely; but not without a substratum of good sense—as witness the following:

"The Free-Traders of the South begin to inquire into the sincerity of that free trade in England which taxes to bacco nearly twelve hundred per contained and any adjusts the schedule as to give British commerce and any adjusts industry the beselft of protection where protection is necessary. The South begins to ask, with scriourness, if English free trade is not after all a contained and principles!"

seriousness, if English free trade is not after all a Policy rather than a Phinciple?"

"One reason why Mr. Clay could never carry his great American policy was, that he did not propose to legislate for the labor interest of both sections. On the contrary, he absolutely proposed to legislate against the labor interest of the South, while fostering and extending the labor interest of the North."

"As to the Negro question, it is the real question. Some one must meet it manfully, constitutionally and fearlessly. It cannot be evaded because it is the foundation of every other interest, and is forcing its way naturally before the world. The Presidential contest in 1860 will turn upon it."

-The Editor tries to menace the Cotton Spinrers with an alliance between the Free Labor interest of the North and the Planting interest of the South, on the basis of Protection to Home Manufactures for the former and freedom to import slaves for the latter; but he seems quite aware that this is a Queker gun, by which no one is likely to be frightened. The alliance of Free Trade with Slavery Extension is too firm, too natural, too long established, to be dissolved, even in seeming, as a maneuver; and we wish some good men, who mean to resist Slaveholding domination yet who oppose the Protection of American Industry, would conder this a while. They may rest assured that there is nothing casual, nothing fortuitous, in the premises, but that the International policy instinctively upheld by the advocates of eternal and everexpanding Slavery is not that calculated to sustain, to extend, to dignify and commend Free Labor.

-By the following extracts from The Cotton Plant's next article, it will be seen that the latest fashions in Pro-Slavery logic have been readily and heartily adopted by the London champion of " the peculiar institution:"

Our readers will remember that from the first issue "Our readers will remember that from the first issue of The Landon Cettors Plant we have claimed for the South preeminence in everything which is true freedom. Starting from this fundamental principle, we have contended that negro servitude is not human slavery, but simp y that natural and just relation which the Creator for His own purposes has ordained shall exist between the black man and the white. Claiming for the South the slory of American independence, American freedom, American Democracy, and the dignity and rights of the white man, we have hurled back the term 'Slavery' upon those who have misapplied it to the South, and taken our position upon the broad principle that tegro servitude to the white man is indeed 'Slavery,' and we are perfectly willing.

love for our race, love for the white, se a white man,

SKIRISE ATTEMPTERMENT AND

and because he is a white man.

"We uphold negro servitude as right, because it dignifies and elevates the white, the inferior sharing in degree the benefits of that elevation. To the standing inquiry in regard to the negro, 'Is he not a man and a brother!' we reply, he is a man, but not a brother. He is a human being of an inferior order in creation. He is intended to serve and wait upon the white man, but not to be his brother or his brother-in-Such is the broad, clear doctrine upon which and

with which the Slavery of our day-that Slavery which reverses the policy of Washington and Jefferson with regard to the Federal Territories, defies or explains away the Declaration of Independence, and ineists on its own constitutional and natural right to indefinite expansion and perpetuationmust stard or fall. If the African is a man, entitled to the rights and immunities of manhood, then his englavement anywhere is "awful, unnatural "and inhuman;" but if he is not a man but an inferior being, created to serve and obey the White race without complaint or demur, then his enalavement anywhere and every where is a "natural and "just" relation and "the very basis of American "Democracy and human freedem," and we as a people are doing gross wrong in arbitrarily denying to the "Democracy" and "Freedom" of mejority of the States its natural and necessary "basis." Instead of setting Marshal Renders and District Attorney Sedgwick to detect and punish the philanthropic gentlemen who from time to time fit out slavers in this port, we ought to desist from all such efforts to contravene "that natural and just relation which the Creator, for His own purpose, has ordained shall exist between the black man "and the white:" and our naval commanders, in stead of occasionally chasing, or pretending to chase, one of these elavers (taking good care not to catch them), should convey them in security and triumph to their several destinations, opening with grape and canister at point-black range on any shulking British thief of a cruiser who shall attempt to defeat the Divine ordinance by setting her black chattels free. Who can gainsay the force of this ogic 1 It is in vain, then, that candidates for President,

like Cobb and Orr, who are growing old and naturally seek to "realize" as soon as possible, to try to frown down the sgitation for a revival of the legalized Slave-Trade with Africa. Either that trade is radically just and beneficent, or the removal of the Missouri Restriction by the Nebraska bill was radically wrong. Every argument adduced by Judge Douglas and others in favor of "Popular Sovereignty"-that is, the right of any State to establish Slavery if she will-is equally forcible in vindication of her right to buy the chesp slaves of Dahomey or Soudan rather than the dear ones of Maryland and Virginia. The natural right of Kansas to buy negroes from Missouri and Kentucky involves the natural right of Texas to stock her plantations from Congo and the Bight of Benin, and all the Judge's arguments for the "diversity of institutions" between wool-growing Vermont and ricegrowing Carolina have the same effect. . The analogy is perfect—the parallel runs on all fours. Meears. Cobb, Orr and Douglas may seek to confine the application of their doctrine to a particular case or form of Slavery Extension; but there are other aspirants behind them who will readily say B to their A. Either the Slave Power must be precluded from acquiring more territory, or it cannot long be baffled in its natural requirement of more negroes to render that territory available.

Everybody who has read "Vestiges of Creation -as who has not?-is aware of the importance ascribed by the author of that work to the experiments of Andrew Crosse, by which animal life seemed to be produced as the result of electrical action. Mr. Crosse, after a life spent in electrical experiments, died July 6, 1855, at the age of 71, and his "Memorials, Scientific and Literary," lately published in London, contain some curious details as to his experiments above referred to, and the way in which they were received by the public.

Being engaged at the time in experiments for the production of mineral crystals by the agency of the voltaic current, in which he had remarkable sucess, he contrived a little apparatus for the deposi tion of crystals of silics on a lump of stone, through the agency of a voltaic trough. After this experiment had been going on for a fortnight, he observed a few small whitish specks on the surface of the electrified stone. By the eighteenth day, these specks had expanded, and seven or eight filaments were thrown out from the surface of each; but as embryo minerals exhibited similar phenomena in the process of crystallization, there was nothing so far to excite any surprise. Before long, however, these growing specks assumed the appearance of insects standing erect on the L. formed their tails, and by the twenty-eighth day they were distinctly seen to move their legs. By this time the experimenter was greatly astonished. Instead of a mineral for which he had looked as the result of his experiment, he had found an animal alive and kicking. It was plain they were no mere appearances, for in a few days they detached themselves from the stone and began to move about. They were, to be sure, not creatures of a very in viting and attractive character, for they belonged apparently to the genus acarus, which includes some of the most disgusting parasites with which the animal body is annoyed. But they continued to increase, and in the course of a few weeks at least a bundred made their appeaarnce. Whence did they come, and what was their origin ! To these ques tions, Mr. Crosse, with all his faith in the power of electricity, did not then venture and has not since ventured a decided answer. Many years after, for the experiment was first tried in 1807, he professed himself still unable to form an opinion. He expresses himself thus: "The simplest solution of the problem which occurred to me was that they rose from ova deposited by insects floating " in the atmosphere and hatched by electric action. Still I could not imagine that an ovum could shoot out filaments, or that those filaments could become bristles; and moreover, I could not detect, on the closest examination, the remains of a shell 'Again, we have no right to assume that electric action is necessary to vitality until such fact shall have been most distinctly proved. I next im-'agined, as others have done, that they might have originated from the water, and consequently 'made a close examination of numbers of vessels filled with the same fluid. In none of these could I perceive a trace of an insect, nor could I eee any in any other part of the room."

The experiments were repeated in various ways, and with every precaution that could be thought of, yet the insects still appeared, and that, too, under circumstances apparently highly adverse to the development of animal life. They made their apescance under the surface of liquids in which they could not afterward live, even in fluids that were caustic or absolutely poisonous. Though the solid materials employed had been subjected to a heat greater than that of molten iron, and the solutions

used had been poured while boiling into the apparatus, still these strange insects made their appearance; nor did an atmosphere impregnated with chlorine or loaded with muriatic acid gas prove any bar to their production. Similar experiments were afterward undertaken by Mr. Weeks of Sandwich, with still greater precention, if possible, to exclude every exterior element of animal lite, but still in the and-though a period of twelve or eighteen months sometimes elapsed—the insects appeared.

The publication of these experiments caused a great deal of talk, much of which took the shape of a direct personal attack upon the unlucky philosopher. In the true spirit of the m'ddle ages, which long confounded experimental philosophy with impiety, Mr. Crosse was arraigned as an impious man. If he began by creating at imals by electrical power-no matter of how inferior a sort-who could tell where he might stop! It was a plain neurpation of the functions of Deity. Mr. Crosse must certainly be an atheist. Letters were addressed to him in which he was denounced as "a "disturber of the peace of families," and a "revilor of our holy religion." "I have met," says Mr. Crosse, "with so much virulence and abuse, so much calumny and misrepresentation, in consequence of these experiments, that it seems in "this nineteenth century as if it was a crime to have made them." In fact, he found himself obliged to come out with a public declaration that he was neither an atheist nor a materialist, nor a self-imagined creator, but a humble and lowly reverencer of that great Being, of whose laws those who accused him seemed to have lost sight. In fact, instead of attacking the religious faith of

Mr. Crosse, it would have been decidedly more to the purpose to have tested his experimental accuracy by again going over the same ground with additional precautions. This has recently been done by Professor Schulze in Germany. No insects or animal germs made their appearance in this case, thus strengthening the original probability, which Mr. Crosse himself never disputed, that the ova of the insects-however the electric current may have operated to stimulate their development -were derived from the atmosphere, or had been conveyed into the apparatus by some natural means which bad escaped the attention of the experi-

The Evening Post asserts that " Haskin stands in all things on the Cincinnati Platform, and ineults the man who denies it." The Courier and Enquirer, per contra, asserts that " We have been assured by one of the leading Republicans of Westchester, who spoke by authority and directly for Mr. Haskin, that he will, if elected, support the Republican candidate for Speaker and the Republican nomination for President in 1869. We believe neither of these conflicting statements, having had large experience of the untrustworthiness of anonymous reports at second-hand of the private assurances of public men. We support Mr. Haskin neither because of any private assurances that he is a Republican, nor yet on the Cincinnati Platform, but simply and heartily on the platform of his conduct as a member, and his public avowals of sentiment. We neither know nor care what "one of the leading Republicans of "Westchester" may have supposed himself authorized to say in behalf of Mr. H., nor do we believe the assertions of The Highland Eagle that he is now expecting and claiming the support of the Buchanan Democracy as a party. Mr. Haskin is our Representative; he has represented us to our full satisfaction; and we shall do what we can to re elect him, in spite of all the pitfalls that may be dug for him by men who now say that "We are " quite willing to support him on the single consideration test he opposed Lecompton;" but who said the exact opposite of this a few weeks back. The Anti-Lecompton thousands of Westchester cannot be misled by such doubling.

We announce with deep regret the death of JAMES N. REYNOLDS of this City at a rural watering place. Mr. R., we believe, was a native of Ohlo, and a relative of the once famous John Cleve Symmes. by his public advocacy of whose theory that the or access to the inner surface exists at either pole, Mr. R. was first extensively known. He was active and efficient in getting up the South Sea Exploring Expedition, whereof Com. Wilkes was the commander, and took part in that expedition throughout, writing an elaborate account of it after his return. Some twenty years since, he made this city his home-engaging here in the profession of Law, and taking an active part in our political contests as a champion of Protection to Home Industry, of Whig policy in general, and or the elevation of Henry Clay to the Presidency. We believe he never held any considerable office, though once or twice a candidate. On the dissolution of the Whig party, he united with the Americans, and attained position and consideration among them, holding the post of President of the XVth Ward Council up to the hour of his death. Mr. Reynolds was an honest, sincere, zealous lover of his country, and few have served her more unselfishly and untiringly in a private station. He must have been nearly sixty years old.

The N. Y. Times seems to have obtained some knowledge of its own respecting a subject in dispute morg the learned. We refer to the age of the wor and of the human race upon it. On this topic that ournal yesterday put forth the following rather startling novelty, which can hardly be to the taste of the respectable clergymen who read The N. Y. Times on account of its orthodoxy. The passage we quote occurs in an article on the Pyramids:

"Putting the scientific brain that suggested the pyramida shape out of sight, it was the hard-handed work of onarry-delivers stone cutters, missons and sement mixers who build them. An as they stand now, siter an existence of four or fise handed centuries are we to ignore the endurance, alsephess fatigue and on rewarded toil of intets men, coeval with the Pharsohs, who quarted the blocks of stone, howed them into shape, and set them at deep down in their foundations that they can only topp a down when all sublumary things experience their grand smale."

If the Pyramids are from 40,000 to 50,000 years old. as The N. Y. Times here asserts, the world itself can hardly have been inhabited by man for less than 100,000 years. What next?

For five days, ending Aug. 21, there were 43 deaths, 8 of which were from vellow fever.

ARREST OF A DESPERADO .- Sheriff A B. Brackett of St. Paul came to this place on Thursday last, in search of an Italian named Bonfoate, who is charged with attempt at murder. Through the aid of Messre. Tuttle and Char p of this city and Officer Van Valkenburgh of London, C. W., the murderer was ar rested at that place on Friday, where he was passing under the assumed name of Thompson. The crime for which Bonfonte was arrested was an attempt to murder a man named Stone, at St. Paul, about aix weeks ago, by stabbing him. The arsalisht was ar-rested and placed under \$5,000 bonds, which he for-feited and fied to Canada. It is stated that he shot a men at San Francisco sorse time since, who has since recovered, and another at Oakville, near San Fran-cisco; the latter died. Borfoate does not deny the commission of either of these orimes. He is a man, being but about 26 years of age, and is very re-spectably appearing. He has been taken back to St. Paul. (Detroit Tribune.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

Remoderate State Property Level

6 A. M. 9 A. M. Every degree of longitude represents four minutes is the East of London, it is later four minutes to a degree longitude represents. Hence, New York, Peaks minutes, or four minutes less than five house, the later 250 minutes less than five house above, which is near enough for all precisals even hours above, which is near enough for all precisals of the contract of

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBDER. From a Special Correspondent

\$2,119,853 84; increase, \$266,278 35.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1864 The United States Treasury balance for Aug 2 is \$12,895,423 64; amount of receipts, \$2,3%. 132 19; drafte paid, \$1,020,272 36; drafte issuel.

The nominal date at which Gen. Harney is to leave for Oregon is the 5th of October, but it is now said that the President is anxious for his & parture so early as the 5th of September, and cer. tainly by the 20th. This looks like a determination on the part of the President to "ery have, at let slip the dogs of war."

Mr. Soule is besieged by the "manifest-detir men, who are confident that his journey in the rection is with a view to conferring with Wale for a forcible opening of the Nicaragua True oute.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1862. The Board of Engineers, consisting of Chief Etc. neers, Wood, Sawell and King, will conrece at the New-York Navy Yard on the let of September for the xamination of ergineers for promotion.

Congressional Nomination. CLEVELAND, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1853, John Hutchins was nominated perterday for Cas-

grees by the Republicans of the XXth District ris Joshua R. Giddings. Death of Ex-Gov. Metcalf. Boston, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1854.

Ex-Gov. Metcalf died at Claremont, N. H., the merning, of erysipelas.

From Albany. ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1858. The Democratic Primary Meetings were held to-lay, and two tickets run in every Ward. The one known as the Cagger ticket swept the entire city, with the exception of the Terth Ward. There the Hards was ahead and a rict took place. Two ballet boxes was

divided and certify to both tickets. There was much conficien and excitement all day. A new daily morning paper started to-day as theretral organ of Gerrit Smith. It is a handsome shet,

emashed, and in consequence of this the Inspector an

and is called The Hour and the Man.

The reception this afternoon of the foreign con sent through the cable from Valentia, Ireland, ahindled the excitement and interest in the Ocean Ta-

Nothing of any interest in the market. Wheat and corn move very slowly.

egraph.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1858. By mail we have New-Orleans papers of Saturday

afternoon, containing Mexican news.

The latest advices from Monterey amounced to departure of Vidanri with the 2d division of the uny of the North for the City of Mexico.

A large force was concentrating at Tamaulipse with view to the capture of Tampico.

Geo. Miramen left Guadalajara on the 13th of Jsy with 3,000 men, going in the direction of Lagoe, either to march on San Luis, or to take another road for the

City of Mexico. A proposition had been made to unite the forces of the Constitutionalists before marching upon the

The Reception of Cyrus W. Field & Great Barrington.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1838. This has been a great day here. The occasion we the reception of welcome of Cyrus W. Field, world-recowned parent of the Atlantic Telegraph Cal scheme, which has been so successfully completed.
Little time had been given for preparation, and there was more heart in the demonstration than sought to

ehow itself in disp sy.

A dispatch had been received from Mr. Field or Tuesday, stating that he would arrive with Capt Halson of the Niegara, Mr. Archibald, British Conral & New-York, and Mr. Everett, the Engineer of the lantic Cable Company. Capt. Hudson, however, di

not arrive.

At 2 o'clock a gun from Mt. Peter announced that the train bearing Mr. Field and his friends was a right. At that moment the platform at the state and the entire neighborhood was crowded with people

and the entire neighborhood was crowded with people to witness the reception.

Mr. Field's father, the Rev. Dr. Field of Stokbridge, and his wife and four of his children, also his brother, D. D. Field, esq., President Hopkins of Williams College, Geo. R. Ivee, esq., David Levitt, Sheldon Leavitt, the Hon. J. Z. Goodrich and all the principal citizens of Barrington and the surrounding towns. As Mr. Field stepped off the train, three rousing cheers were given to him, and the Lee Cornel Bard played "Hall to the onist."

A long line of carriages made up a procession, which excepted Mr. Field to the Parsonage, the beautiful country seat of Geo. R. Ives, eq., High Sherff Bost of Berkshire County acting as marshal. Here a bill was made, and the party enjoyed the liberal hospithity of Mr. Ives, and spent a pleasant half hour, daring which Mr. Field received many of his old and a bast of new friends.

of new friends.

Mr. Everett shared also in the hearty congratule Mr. Everett shared also in the hearty congratustions of the men of old Berkshire.

The company then took their way to Brookside, the princely country seat of David Leavitt, esq. when they had dinner. Just before sitting down to table Mr. Field received and announced the contests of a dispatch from London, of to day's date, annoactive close of the war with Chins. This happy assemble to the close of the war with Chins. This happy assemble Mr. Field had so gloriously consummated yields general gratification to himself as well as to everybed else present.

Shortly after dinner the party took carriage at reserved to the Paramage, and thence to Agricultural Hall, a large building in the close vicinity, because to the Housatonic Agricultural Society, which they had a large escort, where a formal med-

The Hall was filled to overflowing. The chair aken by David Leavitt, esq., who was supported by he old friends and relighbors of Mr. Field. Mesers. George R. Ives and A. G. Watton, the Committee of Arrangements, read aundry letters

The first dispatch read was from Capt. Hudson

The first dispatch read was from Capt. Hudson, the Niagara, saying: "it is impossible for me to visit Great Barrington on Thursday next. The officer sat to go on leave of absence, the erest are to be paid at and the ship is to be put out of commission, which regret very much, but cannot alter."

Gov. Banks telegraphed as follows:

"Official duties at Salem alone prevent my joining you in the reception of Mr. Field on Thursday, so on of Massachusetts has conferred more signal how or service upon his native State."

Wisca G. Hunt, erg., of New-York, also executed wheth G. Hunt, erg., of New York, and whom he had been invited to meet had gained themselves immortal honor, and had throws out a galaxy of bright stars that would illuminate their

country for all time to come.

A large number of letters and dispatches from other and the country for all time to come.

A large number of letters and dispatches from other man, in a brief but well-conceived speech, introduced man, in a brief but well-conceived speech, introduced the business of the occasion, and called upon the Host Increase Summer to express the sentiments of the old warm hearted and exuitant Clends and reighbase of